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US-East European Science and Technology Exchanges

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US-East European Science and Technology Exchanges*

Country	Agreement	Review/Renew	Implementing Organizations	Major Provisions	Comments
Bulgaria	Agreement on Exchanges and Cooperation in Cultural, Scientific, Educational, Technological, and Other Fields. TIAS 9020. Memorandum of Understanding Between the National Science Foundation and the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress of Bulgaria. Memorandum of Understanding Between the US National Academy of Sciences and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.	Renewed December 1986 for two years. Automatically extended for consecutive five-year periods unless written notice of termination. Next five-year period begins: 1988. To remain in effect until revoked by either party, at least six months in advance.	US executive agency: State, USIA. Participating organizations: NSF, NAS, Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, NIH. Bulgarian executive agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	To encourage and facilitate exchanges and cooperation in the fields of pure science, applied science, and technology, on the basis of mutual benefit. Parties will provide scholarships for three graduate students from each side for study and research in the humanities and the social and physical sciences; two of the scholarships to be in the humanities or social sciences. Parties will encourage additional areas of cooperation and will consider the conclusion of agency-to-agency cooperation. To expand scientific and technological relationships. Cooperation will cover all branches of science and technology, including basic and applied aspects of the natural sciences and mathematics, the engineering sciences, and the social sciences, but excluding topics in the clinical medical sciences, business administration, and education. Primarily consists of three program elements: cooperative research, joint seminars, and scientific visits. Principal emphasis shall be given to research-oriented activities. Comprises all the scientific disciplines in which the two academies are mutually competent: primarily mathematics, the physical, chemical, biological, and engineering sciences; and some in the behavioral and social sciences. Cooperation will encourage and support the development of scientific cooperation between research institutions through exchange of scientists and exchange of information, scientific publications and materials. Will encourage joint research designed to investigate problems of common interest. Will support visits totaling 25 man-months (quota for 1985 was 12 months) in each direction for each exchange year.	
Czechoslovakia	Agreement on Exchanges and Cooperation in Cultural, Scientific, Educational, Technological, and Other Fields. TIAS number to be assigned. Memorandum of Understanding Between the US National Academy of Sciences and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences	Effective December 1986 for five years. To remain in effect until revoked by either party, at least six months in advance.	US executive agency: State, OES/SCT. Participating departments: NBS, EPA, NIH, Agriculture, NSF. Czechoslovakian executive agency: State Commission for Science, Technology, and Investments	To facilitate exchanges and cooperation in science and technology, particularly including health and medical sciences. The agreement foresees the development and implementation of comparative projects and study visits, the organization of joint conferences and symposia, and the exchange of science and technology information, documentation, books, and publications. Provides for annual exchanges of up to nine scholars for visiting lectureships, consultation, and research. Nominations may be made in all fields, but not more than half from either side will be in the natural sciences. The individuals, their fields of specialization, and lengths of stay will be determined through diplomatic channels. Comprises all the disciplines in which the two academies are mutually competent: the physical, chemical, and biological sciences, including mathematics, engineering sciences, and behavioral sciences. Both academies agree that the implementation of these provisions will be based upon a flexible understanding that implies no precise matching of the number of visits, easy convertibility of one type of visit into another, and willingness of each academy to take into account as much as possible the wishes of the receiving academy with regard to the selection of scientists. Cooperation provides for short visits for lecturing, conducting seminars, surveying current research, and exchanging professional views, as well as for longer visits for conducting research. Considering their financial resources, the academies agree to support, within this program, short-term and long-term visits in each direction annually, for a total of up to 55 man-months (quota for 1985 was 27 months).	Possible cooperation: DOA is interested in soil conservation; EPA is interested in effects of acid rain on forests and materials (buildings, monuments, and other research in the humanities and the social sciences); NIH is interested in health scientist exchange program; and NSF is interested in a general memorandum of understanding.
German Democratic Republic	No agreement in force. Agreement Between the US National Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic on Exchange of Scientists in Fields of Fundamental Research.	Period of validity shall be extended automatically for one additional year if neither Academy gives notice in writing within six months of expiration.		To promote and support, in mutual understanding and in accord with each country's laws, the exchange of scientists between scientific institutions and institutions in the United States and research institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR in all disciplines in which the two academies are mutually competent. Cooperation provides for short visits of up to one month's duration, including lecturing, conducting seminars, surveying current research, and exchanging professional views, and also for longer visits of three to 12 months for conducting research. Both academies shall receive scientists for a total of 20 man-months (quota for 1985 was 10 months).	It has been suggested that talks resume on a cultural agreement, which would likely include an S&T section. There are exchange agreements with NAS and IREX.
Hungary	Agreement on Cooperation and Exchanges in Culture, Education, Science and Technology. Entered into force May 21, 1979. TIAS 9259. Memorandum of Understanding Between the US National Science Foundation and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Memorandum of Understanding on Scientific Cooperation Between the US National Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.	Renewed January 1986. Automatically extended for consecutive five-year periods unless written notice of termination. Next five-year period begins: 1987. To remain in effect until revoked by either party, at least six months in advance.	US executive agency: State, OES/SCT. Participating Organizations: NSF, DOT, USGS, HHS, Agriculture, Commerce, DOI. Hungarian executive agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	To encourage and facilitate the exchange of graduate students, instructors, lecturers, scholars, researchers, and professors, as well as specialists in education and other fields. To facilitate visits, study trips, and consultations of researchers, scientists, and other specialists. Fields of specialization, lengths of stay, and receiving institutions will be determined through diplomatic channels. To encourage and increase cooperation among scientists, engineers, scholars, and institutions of research and higher learning. To utilize facilities and equipment available to both countries for scientific research. Cooperation will cover all branches of science and technology, including basic and applied aspects of the natural sciences and mathematics, the engineering sciences, and the social sciences, but excluding research topics in the clinical medical sciences, business administration, and education. Comprises all of the disciplines in which the two academies are mutually competent: the physical and biological sciences, including mathematics, engineering sciences, medical sciences, and social and behavioral sciences. Both academies agree that the implementation of these provisions will be based upon a flexible understanding that implies no precise matching of the number of visits, easy convertibility of one type of visit into another, and willingness of each academy to take into account as much as possible the wishes of the receiving academy with regard to the selection of scientists. Cooperation provides for short or long-term visits by scientists in the indicated fields to give lectures, to conduct seminars, to exchange scientific experience and technical information, and to survey, participate in, or conduct research. Each academy agrees to support short-term and long-term visits up to a total of 35 man-months each year (quota for 1985 was 17 months).	Hungary is interested in a separate science and technology agreement. In this connection, Hungary submitted proposals for joint research and exchanges in 18 S&T areas with the focus on nomenclature areas, for example, basic science and engineering, agriculture, transportation, and pharmaceuticals. The proposals were pared down to 7 by Hungary, of which 5 were acceptable to the United States.
Poland	Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology. Entered into force October 31, 1972, for five years. TIAS 7565. Memorandum of Understanding Between the US National Science Foundation and the Polish Academy of Sciences. Memorandum of Understanding Between the US National Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences.	Expired 1981. To remain in effect until revoked by either party, at least six months in advance.	US executive agency: State, OES/SCT. Participating Organizations: NSF, DOE, Agriculture, HHS, EPA. Polish executive agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Scientific and technical cooperation under the agreement may include joint research, development, and testing, including sharing of research results, experience, and, as appropriate, technology involved in joint efforts; exchange of scientists and specialists; exchange of scientific and technical information and documentation. To encourage and increase cooperative scientific activities between scientists, engineers, scholars, and institutions of research and higher learning. Covers all branches of science and technology, including basic and applied aspects of the natural sciences and mathematics, the engineering sciences, and the social sciences. Comprises all the disciplines in which the two academies are mutually competent: the natural sciences, including mathematics, engineering sciences, and behavioral sciences. Both academies agree that the implementation of these provisions will be based upon a flexible understanding that implies no precise matching of the number of visits, easy convertibility of one type of visit into another, and willingness of each academy to take into account as much as possible the wishes of the receiving academy with regard to the selection of scientists. Cooperation provides for short visits for lecturing, conducting seminars, surveying current research, and exchanging professional views, as well as for longer visits for conducting research. Considering their financial resources, both academies agree to support visits in each direction annually for a total of up to 40 man-months (quota for 1985 was 24 months).	Poland has expressed particular interest in cooperation on environmental issues—in particular with the Environmental Protection Agency. This is due to Warsaw's serious environmental crisis and its limited funds available for pollution control equipment.
Romania	Agreement on Cooperation and Exchanges in Cultural, Educational, Scientific, and Technological Fields. Entered into force January 1, 1975. Renewed at five-year intervals. TIAS 8006. Memorandum of Understanding Between the US National Science Foundation and the National Council for Science and Technology of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Scientific Cooperation Between the US National Academy of Sciences and the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.	The agreement may be renegotiated in 1987. First agreement was signed in 1979. Automatically extended for consecutive three-year periods unless written notice of termination. Next three-year period begins: 1988. To remain in effect until revoked by either party, at least six months in advance.	US executive agency: State, OES/SCT. Participating Organizations: DOE, NAS, DOT, NSF, IREX, Agriculture. Romanian executive agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	To encourage and develop exchanges and cooperation in the fields of science, technology, and health on the basis of mutual benefit. Facilitates joint research, development, and implementation of programs and projects in basic and applied science, as well as exchanges of experience and research results. Facilitates visits, study trips, and exchanges between scientists and specialists. Encourages other forms of scientific and technical cooperation. Cooperation will cover all branches of science and technology, including basic and applied aspects of the natural sciences, mathematics, the engineering sciences, and the social sciences, but excluding topics in clinical medicine, business administration, and general education. Encourages and supports exchange of scientists and cooperative scientific activities between scientists and scientific institutions. Consists of three elements: joint workshops or seminars; short-term and long-term scientific visits; and cooperative research. Covers all fields of interest to the two academies: mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering, and biology, as well as other scientific fields within the competence of the two academies. With a view to ensuring optimal conditions for the scientists participating in this program, the provisions of this Memorandum of Understanding will be implemented under conditions of reciprocity on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis. Cooperation provides for long-term or short-term visits by scientists to give lectures, to conduct seminars, to exchange scientific experience and technical information, and to survey, participate in, or conduct research. The academies will carry out an annual exchange of scientists, totaling 25 man-months (quota for 1985 was 10 months).	Over the last several years Romania has not fulfilled its quota of individuals for the exchange program. Romania is sending fewer scientists to the United States because it fears possible defections. Recently, the US National Cancer Institute cancelled its agreement on exchanges with Romania because Romania is not sending individuals to participate in the program.

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* Bilateral exchange programs include placement of exhibits, cultural, educational, science and technology exchange programs. Only science and technology S&T programs will be highlighted. Agreements are implemented through government-to-government umbrella agreements, memorandums of understanding between counterpart agencies and research facilities, and project agreements between research institutes and laboratories.

Lead agencies are departments and agencies specifically identified in agreements.

Implementing agencies are departments or agencies whose representatives participate in various science and technology programs.

The executive agency is the administrator of a government-to-government agreement, and it may or may not participate directly in research programs.